

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8314

四百三十八號

日四点五六年六月一號

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1884.

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PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

August 12. THREE BROTHERS, British bark, 367, H. K. Quinon 3rd August, General Esq., Esq. T.

August 13. SAINTS, French steamer, 233, M. Leroy, Hainan 10th August, General A. R. MARTY.

August 13. CECIL MONARCH, British steamer, 1,308, E. Brooks, London 21st June, and Singapore 6th August, General RUSSELL & Co.

August 13. PEKING, British steamer, 854, Heymann, Shanghai 10th August, General SIEGMUND & Co.

August 13. CHINA CHU LA CHOM KIAO, British steamer, 1,011, II. Lightwood, Bangkok 6th August, Bowes Dill, Rice and General YUEN FAT HONG.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

13TH AUGUST.

Star for British steamer for Shanghai.

Zaffre, British steamer, for Manila.

Emily, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

Know-gee, American steamer, for Swatow.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.

Aroll, British steamer, for Saigon.

## DEPARTURES.

August 12. DE BAT, British str., for Nagasaki.

August 13. ANNA BATHA, Ger. bark, for Tsin.

August 13. ALWINE, German str., for Quinhon.

August 13. EMILY, Spanish str., for Manila.

August 13. KWANG-LEE, Amr. str., for Swatow.

August 13. ZAFIRE, British str., for Manila.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Pax Three Brothers, from Quinon—27 Chinese.

Pax Soites, str., from Haiphong—Captains Ross and Leslie, Messrs. Bancil and Jocquey, 1 European, and 15 Chiwas, deck.

Pax Phra Chula Chom Kiao, str., from Bangkok, &c.—Mr. Schonberg and 109 Chinese, deck.

Pax Peking, str., from Shanghai—6 Europeans and 40 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Pax Thamse, str., from Hongkong—for Shanghai—Rev. T. Roberts, M.A.

Pax Keddie, str., from Hongkong—for Singapore—Mr. H. Walker, for Penang—Mr. J. Orange, for Macassar—Mr. J. C. Mason, from Shanghai, or Brindisi—Mr. S. Bachman, for London—Messrs. E. Fisher, M. Bagdadu, W. H. Burgoine, and W. Dulmer.

## REPORTS.

The British bark Three Brothers reported left Quinon on the 3rd inst., and had very light variable winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Peking reports left Shanghai on the 10th instant, light S. W. wind with fair weather, squalls with rain from Shanghai to port.

The British steamer Chula Chom Kiao reports left Bangkok on the 4th inst., arrived in Hainan 10th, and left on the 12th, had fine weather throughout.

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

August 13. ARRIVED.

1. Tsinian, British str., from Ningpo.

2. Prins Adelbert, Ger. str., from Tsinan.

3. Kiang-kwan Chinese str., from Haikow.

4. Purcell, French gunboat, from Keoching.

5. Esperia, German str., from Swatow.

6. Galley of Lorne, British str., from Japan.

7. Fu Wu, British str., from Hankow.

8. Taka, British str., from Foochow.

9. Hsing-tung Chinese str., from Tsinan.

10. Ching-hua Chinese str., from Ningpo.

11. Tsinan, British str., from Ningpo.

12. Kowshing, British str., from Keoching.

13. Kiang-foo, Amr. str., from Hankow.

14. Nanking, British str., from Keoching.

15. Enterprise, Amr. corv., from Narsaki.

16. Stora Nordiske, Dan. str., from a cruise.

17. Chung King, British str., from Tsinan.

18. Kiang-kuo, Chinese str., from Ningpo.

19. Kyodo, British str., from Keoching.

20. Kiang-kwan, Amr. str., from Ningpo.

21. Kowshing, British str., from Keoching.

22. Kiang-foo, Amr. str., from Hankow.

23. Nanking, British str., from Keoching.

## INTIMATIONS.

## NEW SEASON'S TEA.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

have received their supply of their well known

## PRESENT TEA.

"THE GUNSHAW MIXTURE"

## in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

They are now forwarding the first parcel to England, and will be obliged by orders from those who desire to have boxes sent to their friends.

## PRIVATE.

\$ 7.50 per 5-Catty Box.

\$12.00 per 10-Catty Box.

Delivered Free to any address in the United Kingdom.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1884.

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## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$7,000,000.

RESERVE FUND \$4,554,619.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—A. B. McLELLAN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASQUON.

H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.

M. E. Sasseon, Esq.

J. W. Knott, Esq.

W. H. Forbes, Esq.

O. D. Bottomley, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

2 per cent. on the day balance.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of

3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED:

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and

every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DEPARTMENTS:

DRAPERS granted on London, and the chief

Cities of Victoria, India, Australia,

America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1884.

## NOTICE.

## RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on weekdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct Security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in one day.

4.—Deposits may be made on behalf of relations, or friends, in addition to the Depositors' own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than 6 dollars day do so by affixing clean postage stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having funds in the Bank may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Depositors on their current accounts.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registers, and other documents, and containing Stamps or other Revenue, and also small books of account, will be forwarded by the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank BUSINESS be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fee by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly authorized Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings Bank are exempt from Stamp Duty.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1884.

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## NOTICE.

## INTIMATIONS.

W. BREWER has just received

New Popular French Novels.

New Collections of Music.

A Congeignement of very beautiful American

Fresh American Cigarettes and Cigarette

Toke.

American Novelties.

Irving's Impressions of America.

Biography of Princess Alice.

Spence's Hill's Indo-Chinese Opium Traffic.

Gordon's Reductions on Palestine.

Knight's Dictionary of Engineering.

Macmillan's Practical Engineering.

Brown's Engineering Guide Book.

A. B. C. Telegraph Codes.

Brown's Law Dictionary.

Palmer's Shareholder's Legal Companion.

Anderson's Modern Horsemanship.

Boule's West China, Vol. III.

Another large Consignment of Gentleman's Books.

Also lately received, a Splendid Selection of Ladies' Summer Shoes.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

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## NOTICE.

## HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public

of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that

he has re-opened his Hotel.

The whole of the Rooms have been NEWLY

FINISHED throughout, and are now

suited for either Married Couples or Single

persons.

The TABLE is supplied with the best

market can provide.

The WINES and LIQUEURS supplied, both

at the bar and table, are of the VERY BEST

BRITISH HOUSES.

Gentlemen desirous of taking meals such as

TIFFINS and DINNERs, can have all requisite

information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1884.

[1448]

## NOTICE.

## MISSSES GATE &amp; FAIRALL

Desire to inform our Friends,

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED

Ex S. S. Glencoe Castle.

A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED

AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

THIN SUMMER GOODS.

SILK GLOVES AND MITTS.

VENTILATED CORSETS.

SUN-SHADES.

And A VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS.

GATE & FAIRALL,

Next door to Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong,

## NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYERS.

## CREATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice is given to delay in the execution of all Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 2nd instant at St. John's Cathedral, Josses Robert Gravatt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gravatt, and wife, of the 2nd August, 1884.

On the 2nd instant at St. John's, No. 10, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. (143) at the Central Police Station, Hong Kong, on the 5th inst., the wife of F. G. Guy, of a son.

On the 3rd instant, at Hong Kong, the wife of R. R. Ross, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at No. 1, West Terrace, Hong Kong, the wife of Captain Lyall, R.A., of a daughter.

On the 3rd instant, at Albany, the wife of Mr. Postlethwaite, of a daughter.

(1834)

HONG KONG, AUGUST 14TH, 1884.

The account we publish to-day of the taking of Keelung, reproduced from the Shanghai Courier, gives an intelligible explanation of the action of the French in that matter. When the news was first received here some speculation was indulged in as to the immediate incentive to the occupation of the port—whether it was because the Chinese had refused to supply the French ships with coal; or whether it was simply a high-handed act on the part of the French, who had steamed to the port and taken it without notice, or declaration of war; or the immediate commission of any unfriendly act by the Chinese. It seems that it was neither of these, but the action France thought it right to take on the expiry of the ultimatum, as her demands remained uncomplied with. France had given one ultimatum; this was extended, and the time had again expired. Although it was known that this was the case, there was a vague impression abroad that, even if the time had not been second time formally extended, yet pending the attempts at mediation no hostile measures would be taken by France. This latter, however, as soon as the term was up, took decisive action. In doing so he must be justified by international law. It is now for China to say whether the dispute shall be decided by the arbitration of arms, or whether she will comply with the demands made upon her. The fact that she did not declare war immediately on receipt of the news, and that she has not done so yet, if any other Government than that of Peking were concerned, tends to the inference that she was making strong efforts to effect a peaceful settlement. Nothing can constitute a clearer case both than an invasion of territory, and when no attempt is made to drive out the invader the natural presumption is that his demands are to be complied with. But what would rule the action of Western Powers has often no effect on China. When in 1874 the Japanese invaded Formosa, the Chinese Government regarded it as an invasion of a dependency; the sacred soil of the Celestial Empire had not been profaned; ergo, they were not called upon to declare war. In the same way they may perhaps decline to treat the seizure of Keelung as an act of war. Or they may have determined merely to stand strictly on the defensive in their own territory, and to allow the French to hold, unopposed, for the time being, any positions they may occupy, taking their satisfaction by invading Touquin, and causing anarchy in that country. Such a state of things could not, of course, go on for ever, but in a matter of small account with the Chinese, and they might let it go on for a long period, hoping something would turn up to engage France elsewhere and divert her attention from China. If, however, France is allowed to hold Chinese territory for any length of time it is not improbable that she may retain it permanently—in the long run China will either have to fight openly, to pay the indemnity demanded, or to lose portion of her territory. She clearly does not want to fight, she would be very averse to the loss of territory, and although the payment of the indemnity will evidently be a severe wrench to her it is her easiest way out of the difficulty. As to fighting, she has a good many Krupp guns it is true, but they did not stand her in much stead at Keelung, nor yet at Baotien, nor would they elsewhere, so long as they are manned only by natives. The course taken by the French with regard to Keelung shows that they are in earnest and prepared to carry out their threats, and unless China comes to terms we may expect soon to hear of the seizure of some other place. The ships engaged in the attack on Keelung must have received their orders immediately on the expiry of the time allowed by the ultimatum. As there is no telegraph to Formosa the Chinese were in ignorance that the French were acting thus vigorously until they received the news by ship that the place was taken. Meanwhile they were apparently putting their "true" to the good offices of America. According to President Arthur's telegram, M. FENNY desired several days to consider the offer of mediation. This term will expire to-day, or tomorrow. The announcement of the French Premier's decision will be anxiously awaited.

The Government Astronomer telegraphed to the following notification—"The typhoon announced yesterday appears to be travelling N.W."

It is estimated (says the Courier) that over 30 per cent. of the people living inside Shanghai city have left for the interior within the last few days.

The *Peninsular Times* of the 30th July says:—The third ironclad built at Stettin for the Chinese Government anchored outside yesterday morning.

The *Peninsular Gazette* says:—The *Nisus* difficulty is being put in a fair way of solution: Mr. Maxwell has sailed for Oldfield under confidential instructions from Home. We have reason to believe, however, that the intention is that he may meet there a Dutch official of equal rank and jointly they will submit terms to the Rajah.

By the steamer *Luxor*, which arrived here from Liverpool on Tuesday, Inspector Swanton returned from a spell at home on leave, bringing with him eight recruits for the force. They are all from the District Borough Police Force, and are men of excellent physique, and will jointly they will submit terms to the Rajah.

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CASE DISMISSED.

A specimen, a cook, and a seaman, lately discharged from the steamer *Portuguese*, warehoused

with unlawful possession of a water cask and two iron bars, was fined £1 on allotment.

Mr. Wootton, second officer of the vessel, said the defendants were paid off on Tuesday, and after they took their things off the ship, he found them alongside in a boat with a water cask and two iron buckets belonging to the ship. They had no business with them, and he gave them instant custody.

The defendant, who had the cook and the cook was called and said that he did not understand what he had done.

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The *Portuguese* had the cook and the cook was called and said that he did not understand what he had done.

Up to 5.30 p.m., 30th July, there had been three interviews between the French and Chinese Plenipotentiaries. At the first interview on the 27th July, H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan commented on the peace terms by Mr. Patenôtre, "I have received orders and full powers from the Throne to negotiate with you," said M. Patenôtre, "and I should like to hear your views." Upon this, M. Patenôtre brought from his pocket a document in which was contained a demand of 250 million francs indemnity and also a request that the Chinese Government should yield up to him, in the year of H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan's birth, the sum of 100 million francs. M. Patenôtre was surprised and turned towards M. Patenôtre and said, "I am here with all power to negotiate with your Excellency about a treaty; I know nothing about an indemnity, and therefore cannot discuss anything about it with your Excellency." This appeared unsatisfactory to the French Minister, so he requested a second interview. On the 28th July, H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan handed to M. Patenôtre a paper, the rest being that China could not well give up the point about the annexation of Tongking by the French Republic, and that although a preliminary treaty had been concluded at Tientsin in which there was a clause giving to the withdrawal of Chinese troops from North Tonkin. In three months, the French had commenced the execution of this period set forth to make an attack on the Chinese troops, who were thus compelled to fight, which resulted in the injury of some troops of both countries; in view of this, therefore, the Chinese Government does not say how any blame can be laid on them, which makes them all the more surprised at the demand of an indemnity by the Government of the French Republic. On becoming aware of this, M. Patenôtre became excited and would not receive the news and made a rather hasty exit from the Corneilles Hall, and thus the breaking off of the negotiations becomes imminent. Later on in the afternoon, His Excellency Tseng Kuo-chuan, talking to Sir Robert Hart about the matter went on to say, "If M. Patenôtre does not come again, of course we will be the last to go to him. Now if you paper over the peace, then I shall see M. Patenôtre and his men in my office, but in case of that, he shows his displeasure by going off in a half lowering his dignity of a plenipotentiary." Sir Robert Hart endeavoured to show that it was necessary to try all possible methods in order to secure peace, and accordingly went him to the residence of M. Patenôtre, and told him that the latter H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan was then invited to the French Minister's quarters, which was done. Accordingly, on the morning of the 30th July, the meeting was characterized by an attempt on the part of M. Patenôtre to appear happy and cheerful, and during the brief consultation that ensued took the paper of H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan which had been refused the day before. The paper then left the French Consulate at 12 o'clock noon, and according to another conference as follows:—At their Excellencies Tseng Chin and He left the Canton Guild for Tien Hoa Kung, and at 5.15 P.M. Patenôtre, M. Lemoine, and their Interpreter arrived at the latter place in sedan chairs. M. Patenôtre and M. Lemoine rode in green colour sedan chairs and the Interpreter in a blue one. They were accompanied by 10 French officers and 20 men with carbines and ten Chinese policemen with their bayonets. The conference again broke up at 5.45 o'clock. We do not know what took place, but it seems that the meeting was far from a pleasant one.

The Courier, from which most of the above information was extracted, adds:—We have good reason to believe that if the negotiations are broken off, our only hope is to prove to the French Minister that invading our country, which the Chinese Commissioners can only do by paying the French intended to postpone their dispatch of troops to China, and to content themselves with harrying the coast ports with their fleet. In this case the Chinese will march large force inland into Tonkin, and with the aid of the French and the Annamites, endeavour to drive the French garrisons to the sea-board. By this means the French will be compelled to leave from Chinese waters, and the war will be confined to Tonkin until the Chinese give way to the French, send an expedition sufficient to effect a landing in the Gulf of Pekin, and march on Peking. Under the most favourable circumstances, this is hardly possible before next spring; and the Chinese trust that nothing in the chapter of accidents will interfere with that with the execution of this design.

#### THE BREAKING OFF OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Courier of the 4th August says:—From reliable sources we learn that an order has been given for the two Chinese Ministers to return to their posts, having failed to come to terms with His Excellency M. Patenôtre. It is understood that Li Ching-tung was favourable to a small indemnity being paid the French, but the powers that be in Peking would not adopt his view.

From Chinese sources we hear that the result of the interview of the 30th July, the instant, between M. Patenôtre and H. E. Tseng Kuo-chuan, was telegraphed by the latter at 2.30 p.m. the following morning to the Tsang-li Yamen. In answer to the telegram, a secret decree was sent from Peking and arrived here at 11.30 p.m. on the 2nd.

#### THE SECRET DECREE.

The N. C. Daily News publishes the following translation of the secret decree addressed by the Emperor to the High Commissioners at Shanghai referred to above:—

Tsing Kuo-chuan, Chen Pao-chun, and Hu Chang-ching, you three officials, have promised to come to terms with France, to France of five millions of francs. You have, with the intent to come to a friendly understanding with France, and to make a arrangement on your own responsibility.

This is a great proof of fidelity of your part. You, Chen Pao-chun, are a man of courage and ability, never shrinking from opposition and resistance, and for that reason we appointed you to act with Tseng Kuo-chuan. How it is, then, that you simply follow what is said by others—that whatever they say you do? You are not worthy of the responsibility imposed upon you. Your behaviour is displeasing to us, our agent. Not only did you fail to offer him a chance to mediate in the interests of peace; but you three officials have better not be in a hurry, but act cautiously. If the French Minister is willing to negotiate a Treaty with you on the lines of the Preliminary Convention concluded at Tientsin, you may offer it to him, but with the object in view; but not to the Chinese. Chen Pao-chun and you, Tseng Kuo-chuan, arrange books to meet. Once hence, while Hsi Chang-ching is to go to his post abroad, and Liu Ching-tung is to go back to Peking and wait until the American Minister can enter upon a discussion of the whole question. In the meantime make diligent enquiries to find out whether anything of a dangerous nature has occurred in Foochow, and let us know without loss of time.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CABINET.

The Shen-pao correspondent writes from Peking:—On the 25th ult. at an audience of the Tsang-li Yamen with the Dowager Empress, the question of peace or war with France, the Dowager Empress, said, "It is important that we must not break out in war with France, we must confide our safety to the French only, and not extend it to neutrals. We desire you High Ministers of State to confer among yourselves on the matter." Upon this the great majority of the Ministers gave out their opinions for war. There are now for this, 14 members appointed as Ministers of the Tsang-li Yamen, of these, five were absent from the audience, namely, Ho Chien-ching and Liao Shou-heng who are at present at Tientsin, Chen Ming and Hsu Yung-ni, who are on the sick list, and Prince Chan. The nine members who were present were Li Kung-han, Kuo Kang, Fu Kuan, Hsu Keng-han, Chou Chi-mai, Gheo Lao, and Wu Ting-fong, Chou Tei-jui and Chou Tei-kuo. After the audience, the Dowager Empress ordered the arrival of Li Ching-tung, the Commissioner for the Defence of Foochow, to meet with the limited time, and French plenipotentiary, and for this the Chinese Ministers of State had an audience face to face with an Empress. The active which prompted the Dowager Empress to do this, was because of the exceeding exigency of the times, and her bearing towards the Tsang-li Yamen Ministers was exceedingly courteous and from her usual briskness of manner. On the 29th ult. Chou Tei-kuo, one of the Tsang-li Yamen Ministers, arrived and drove the throne urging for war, and the rest of the members contained the idea that the

situation war be declared the better. Upon this the Dowager Empress asked him why he memorialized alone and not in company with the rest of the members of his Yamen, or whether he was not satisfied with the quality of feeling among his colleagues on the subject that he stated thus alone? Her Majesty then began to think to no more in harmony, although she was inclined to think that from what she had heard uttered heretofore, the majority desired war. A lengthy telegraphic memorial from Chang Pei-lun was received the other day by the Empress, stating that the coast defences of Foochow under his care were in a bad condition and proving that it was not due to his fault. He also stated that his command contained a passage concerning Ho Ching, Vice-roy of Ningbo, of incapable. The postscript however, was not yet been handed to the throne, the majorities desired war. The Dowager Empress was busy day and night giving audience to all the High Ministers of State, and no fixed process for time are they that many are to be given. His Majesty, the Vice-roy of Canton, and Prince Chan is given audience and Emperor's time. Prince Chan is given audience and then the High Ministers of State; but soon as the Emperor, his son ascends the throne, Prince Chan immediately resigns or perhaps, as sometimes is the case, the High Ministers see the Emperor first, and upon His Majesty's returning, Prince Chan comes forward and conveys with the Dowager Empress.

#### THE SITUATION AT FOOCHOW.

The Douglas steamer "Nemesis" Capt. Pitman, which left Foochow on the 1st August, reports:—

At 11 a.m. on the 2nd inst. communicated with H. M. S. Sapphire, from Amoy to Foochow, and with Admiral Dowell's board. Fighting seemed imminent when the Nemesis left Foochow the 1st ult. The vessels being cleared away and neutral shipping was officially restricted to the China, Ningbo, and Hangchow bays. Many of the ladies have gone to Hongkong and a number of residents are leaving for your port.—N. C. Daily News Correspondent.

#### THE SITUATION.

The N. C. Daily News of the 28th instant says:—Nothing further has transpired affecting the political situation. It is believed that the Ministers of State are awaiting the decision of the Chinese before taking any action. The world would be greatly interested to know what would be the result of the commencement of operations in Foochow.

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of Punishments to reconsider their previous memorial; they have accordingly again memorialized to the effect that there was the sum of Tls. 300,000 owing to Wen Chung-tung, which had been set off by the Choklung Fuzai with two pawshaws and a drug store belonging to Hu Liang-ching. It was suggested, should be handed over to General Li, and that Hu Taotai should do some other means to satisfy the Assistant Grand Secretary Wen.

## TIENSIN.

21st July.

The German authorities are recalling their agents from the Chinese service. Lieutenant Hazenberger, Lieutenant of Torpedoes, Mr. Wei Hui Wei, has received instructions to resign.

Mr. von Mollenhoff arrived there on Friday last from Korea via Choochow, to get satisfactory explanations from Li Hung-chang about messages he had received, of what Li had said about him. Li Hung-chang did not see Mr. von Mollenhoff, and sent a message to him by a Customs official, stating that, though the Russian and Korean treaty just concluded, more so in so much with His Excellency's request in having refused the border trade asked by Russia, and whatever Li may have said about Mr. von Mollenhoff, was merely said in a diplomatic way to the Russians, &c.

1st August.

Last night a telegram arrived from your paper saying that the A.M.S.N. Co. was about to release H.E. Li Hung-chang through Mr. Kian-trang to Messrs. Russell & Co. Our Chinese friends are very anxious about it, and I learn that this announcement by wire at Peking has not been very satisfactorily received by Her Majesty and those in authority there. Why turn down the Dragon and replace it by the Dragon of Siberia? We are told that the Chinese are not yet in a position of a peaceful armistice, &c.

The Chinese go so far as to say Li is displeased with the English, therefore gives the preference to the United States. Li forgot what he said here to Mr. Forbes and now him self swallows the pill. The Chinese now say that Li Jay by his becomes more and more tactless, and that His Excellency is in a whirl with the present French. He is not yet in a position to give him these. High Commissioners still hold our country very strongly, and owing to this our Chinese friends attribute these words to liu tuo mei. Mud. Mr. Tong Kien-sing been in Shanghai would not have happened as they have. No doubt Ma Kian-trang and H.E. Li had reasons for acting as they have, which they and nobody else can tell.—*Mercure Chinois*.

2nd August.

Again we are treated to a most annoying delay in the final settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulties in the extension of the so-called Ultimatum. The complete paroxysm which this conduct imposes on trade, and the status of suspense caused by such vacillation, are very hard for mortals to endure. One fails to see what great importance can come from the prolongation of a state of war.

And now—comes the news, and yet not wholly a surprise, comes to us in the news of the sale of the U.M.S.N. Co.'s property to Messrs. Russell & Co., Shanghai. It has been brought about so quickly as to be generally surprised until it was actually accomplished; and then the bond of nature of the transaction was doubted by most. But there seems to be good reason for it, as it is in a state of the art having probably taken place. Original documents, probably differ in regard to the desirability, on general principles, of such a sale to a company which started out with extensive plans and boastful assertions of what it proposed to do. Its utter failure is a significant comment on the probable fate of business ventures ridden by official might-muscle.

Business, however, is having taking place at Hsien-hua Fu, this side of Kalgan, also outside the Pass. But they appear to have little or no political significance, having to do with the great drought that has prevailed till recently, and the consequent scarcity of food. While there has been suspense and anxiety in view of the complication between China and France, there has been little excitement, until quite lately, so far as the war, so far as possible.

Heavy rains have fallen, and we are threatened with an excess of water, and to residents in the north, this means much suffering among the very poor. The river is rising, and is charged with an abundance of yellow mud. This is thought by some to come from the Yellow River, through the Grand Canal. This opinion appears to be supported by the fact that the same rocks as that the Yellow River has broken its banks. It is only rumors yet. Moreover, the Grand Canal receives contributions from lowest districts of yellow earth, as well as the Yellow River, which may fully account for its yellow appearance. The plain is nearly covered by the rain-fall, and a break in the river would do serious damage and cause much suffering.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

A Tientsin correspondent of the *Courier* states that a certain German firm in Shanghai has offered a large loan to H. E. Li Chung-tung, at six per cent, per annum, to be used in the construction of railways in China.

PEKING.

29th July.

We are kept very well informed here of all that is doing in Tientsin. We know that Foochow is in the hands of the French, and that Tientsin is about to be captured. In fact, they have had fast few travels, and how accurately it is reported! Trust the subversives of Peking for that. But in spite of all this we are in the enjoyment of absolute and profound repose, and, incredible as it may seem, there are actually people here who are utterly unaware that there is any serious question pending at all!

The other day a certain MacIntosh contingent received word to remain in Tientsin in order to start somewhere or other on their wives. Immediately a number of them burst into tears, wowing and protesting it was impossible for them to leave their wives and babies. Besides, they had a suspicion, that they were intended to fight the French. That they objected to do. They had no objection, they said to fighting Chinese, but fight with Europeans they would not.

At the present time great water-spout, Heaven and earth are mingling, all the clouds and heavens below. The gales stand at 80 degrees, though the mornings and evenings are fairly cool.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Mail* says that the Hon. F. R. Punkin, T.M.M. Minister to Japan, has nearly entirely recovered from the effects of his recent accident. Several visitors in Yokohama are about to open an exhibition at Ueno, which it is proposed will last for one month from 15th August. Prizes will be conferred on meritorious exhibitors.

A foreign resident of Yokohama has applied to the Foreign Bureau at the Kanaga-kenko to leave to engage about sixty Japanese coolies and take them to his own country. The application has not yet been favourably entertained.

The Japanese and British Consuls have both signed, that with Italy on the 26th June, and the Russian one on the 7th July, both treaties are nearly identical with those concluded with England and Germany.

AT LATE.

A fire—said to be incendiary—broke out in a house occupied by a *merienda* (dealer in food) at 11.30 p.m. on Wednesday evening, and was not under control until eight hours had been destroyed. They were, however, of the smallest description and all wooden erections.

A young man named Ishi, twenty-one years of age, who was kidnapped from Yokohama by a foreigner about ten years ago, and subsequently released in Paris, has recently returned to his native land. In the grandeur of his features, however, he has lost the impressiveness of his early days, though his recollection of home and friends was dreamy and faint. After many difficulties he at last managed to sail for the Land of the Rising Sun. He searched for his relatives at Honjo, where his boyhood's days were spent, but alas not to remain of them, and he now lives alone in the world.

## INSURANCES.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.  
156 & 158, BROADWAY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to take applications for LIFE INSURANCE at reduced rates.

FUSTAU &amp; CO.

General Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st August 1884. [115]

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.  
Purely mutual, all profits belong to Policy-holders and apportionments are made annually.  
STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING  
31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

Accumulated Funds £11,379,944.

Surplus over all liabilities £2,139,938.

Dividends declared by the Government £2,717,592.

SETON LINDSAY,  
Esq., Manager.  
Department of the East.  
BIRLEY, DALYMPLE, & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong.

1100.]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agent of the above Company is prepared to accept FIRE AND MARINE RISKS, at current rates, allowing a small discount.

ALEXANDER LEVY.

Hongkong, 1st August 1884. [1438]

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS AT 1% PER ANNUM, and other INSURANCES ON OUR RATES.

Agents in all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. E. COUGHTREIGHT,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1884. [731]

## NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRE-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per Cent. Not premium per Annum.

NORTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1884. [1]

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Signed) HENRY R. COOMBS,  
Acting Chief Accountant.

Counter-signed.

A. B. JOHNSON,  
Notary Public.

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th day of July, 1884. [1461]

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT LOAN OR 1878.

HONGKONG, 27th March, 1878. [10]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1883. [899]

TRANSACTIONS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSSEN &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [12]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAU HUP, Esq. YOW CHONG FENG, Esq.

CHAN LI CHOT, Esq. Q. HOI CHUNE, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS in all parts of the World, at current rates of any of its Agents.

Contributors and Directors are payable to all Contractors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, 10, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554]

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of \$50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD &amp; DAVIS,

San Fran. Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE at the following Rates:

Tremont, Boston, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

No. 1, New York, at 1 1/2% Net per Annum.

Contributors and Directors are payable to all Contractors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, 10, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.

BAU HUP, Esq. YOW CHONG FENG, Esq.

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Contributors and Directors are payable to all Contractors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, 10, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554]

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

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Contributors and Directors are payable to all Contractors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOOL LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, 10, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [554]

## NOTIMES.

## INTIMATIONS.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT EIGHT PER CENT. LOAN OR 1878.

ELEVENTH AND FINAL DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulations contained in the Bonds of Loan, the following Numbers of Bonds to be paid off at Par at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong and Shanghai on the 9th day of August, 1884, when the interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day drawn at the Office of the said Corporation in Hongkong, in the presence of Mr. HENRY RICHARD COOMBS, Acting Chief Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

324 Bonds, Nos.—

Nos. Nos. Nos. Nos. Nos. Nos.

6 93 49 51 63 78

93 65 124 133 155

172 176 181 185 191 201

213 249 274 280 314 315

257 262 304 307 332 347

414 415 424 427 438 453

503 515 529 534 547 564

578 579 585 596 616 630

644 654 675 690 704 711

721 729 731 739 750 760

800 805 808 818 821 837

876 881 892 898 903 914

933 935 939 942 952 960